

BookletChartTM

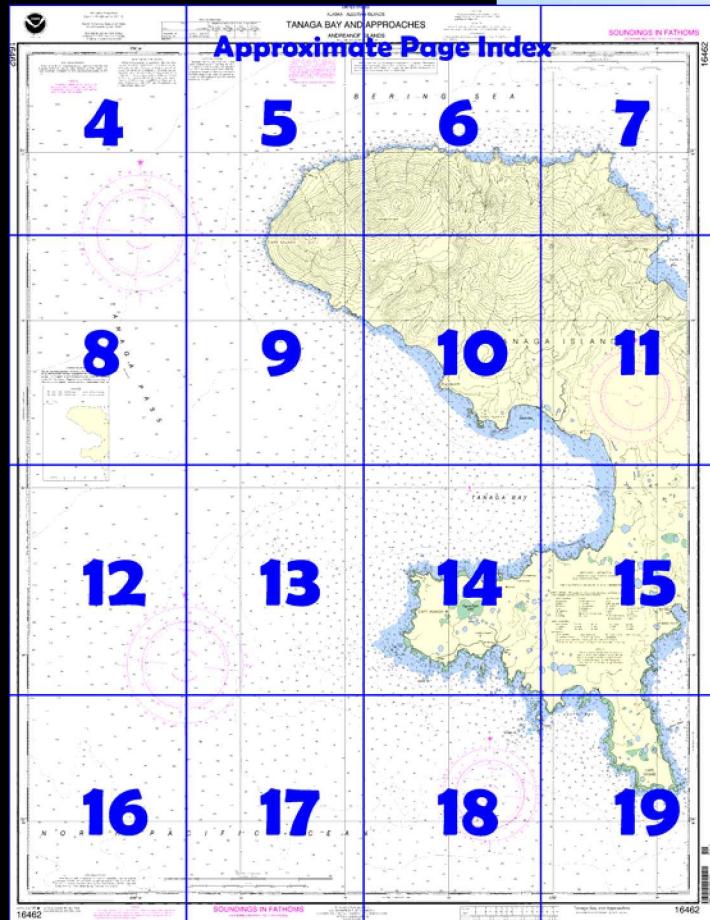
Tanaga Bay and Approaches

(NOAA Chart 16462)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

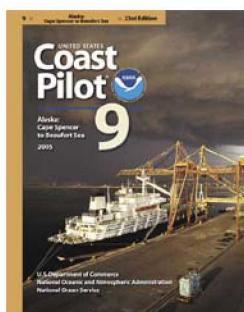
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 7 excerpts]

(998) The N coast of Tanaga Island between Gage Point and **Cape Sajaka** is very irregular with many vertical lava cliffs. A large waterfall, 2.5 miles W of **Bumpy Point**, is 348 feet high and pours from the top of a vertical cliff. Dangers are within 0.5 mile of the shore. Currents are strong along this stretch of coast.

(999) The two prominent peaks in the interior are connected by a saddle; the E one is about 4,600 feet high and the W, **Tanaga Volcano**, is 5,925 feet high.

(1000) From Cape Sajaka SE to Tanaga Bay several shallow valleys with black sand or gravel beaches across them indent the otherwise mountainous interior. **Blackface Point**, 7 miles SE of Cape Sajaka, is a prominent headland with black rock cliffs near the top of steep grassy bluffs. Dangers are within 0.5 mile of the shore. In good weather vessels

may anchor 3 miles NW of **Cape Agamsik**, 0.8 mile off the sand beach, in 15 fathoms, flat sand bottom.

(1001) **Tanaga Bay**, on the W side of Tanaga Island, affords protection from all except W weather. The bay is a good anchorage for large and small vessels; depths and places can be selected as desired. The bottom is uniformly fine, black, hard sand with only fair holding qualities in heavy weather. The head of the bay shoals gradually from 2 miles out to a sand beach. The S shore is irregular with reefs and kelp beds. Dangers are within 0.7 mile of the bay shore. Several visible rocks on **Middle Ledge**, that extend almost 0.5 mile offshore at the head of the bay, are of some assistance when anchoring near the head.

(1002) **Cable Bay**, a small cove on the N side of Tanaga Bay E of prominent Cape Agamsik, affords protection to small craft in W weather. Water is available at the head of the bay.

(1003) **Cape Amagalik**, on the S side of the entrance to Tanaga Bay, is low but backed by higher grassy hills. A shoal extends 1.5 miles W of the cape. A dangerous reef, marked with heavy kelp and rocks, is inside the shoal area. Tide rips are severe off the cape. All vessels should clear the cape by at least 4 miles when a moderate swell is running against the current. Small vessels should not attempt passage with a heavy swell running. Seas 12 to 14 feet high have been encountered in the area in moderate weather. A flood current of 3 knots has been observed; larger velocities probably occur. The flood sets N and the ebb S.

(1004) Tide rips have been observed on the 26-fathom bank 4 miles NW of Cape Amagalik.

Pilotage, Tanaga Bay

(1005) Pilotage, except for certain exempted vessels, is compulsory for all vessels navigating the waters of the State of Alaska.

(1006) Tanaga Bay is served by the Alaska Marine Pilots and Southwest Alaska Pilots Association.

(1007) A skeleton tower on top of a 145-foot bluff on the S side of Cape Amagalik and **Harem Rock**, 0.6 mile SW of the tower and usually marked by heavy breakers, are prominent.

(1008) **Lash Bay**, 3 miles E by S of Cape Amagalik, is the site of an abandoned World War II military installation. Only small craft should enter the bay, and then with caution under favorable weather conditions. The inshore part of a 600-foot wharf remains at the head of the bay; a depth of 8 feet is off its outer end. Broken piling of the outer section of the wharf is covered and constitutes a real danger. Two diamond-shaped targets set on a hill just W of the wharf form an entrance range on course **002°**. A shoal covered less than 3 fathoms is in the approach on the range line extended; dangerous covered rocks are near both sides of the range line approaching the head. The bay is useful only as a temporary anchorage because of limited swinging room and shoal water.

(1009) **Scarab Rock**, 0.6 mile WSW of **Tidgituk Island**, is 50 feet high and prominent.

(1010) **South Bay**, on the S coast of Tanaga Island just W of Cape Sasmik, affords anchorage during N and E weather. A reef that uncovers extends 0.5 mile S from the center of the head of the bay; a shoal with depths of 7 to 2 fathoms continues S for another 0.5 mile. A trapper's cabin is near the mouth of a stream NE of the reef. Anchor in the E half of the bay, 0.5 mile off the E shore, in 12 fathoms, flat sand bottom.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM May 29/04
Corrected through LNM May 11/04

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:50,000 at Lat 51° 45'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE B

Extremely heavy tide rips and strong currents, which at times make control of vessels difficult, may be encountered in the passages between the North Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea. See Tidal Current Tables for supplemental information.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 5.202° southward and 9.116° westward to agree with this chart.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

HEIGHTS

Heights of rocks are in feet above Mean High Water. Contour values and summit elevations are in feet above Mean Sea Level.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ABBREVIATIONS

(For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IO interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Or occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
D/A diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VO very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
21. Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Tanaga Bay, AK	(51°43'N/ 178°00'W)	feet 4.0	feet ---	feet ---	feet -3.0
Gusty Bay, AK	(51°52'N/ 177°54'W)	feet 3.3	feet ---	feet ---	feet -3.0

(Mar 2004)



Mercator Projection
Scale 1:50,000 at Lat 51° 45'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION

Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extr. Low
Tanaga Bay, AK Gusty Bay, AK	(51°43'N / 178°00'W) (51°52'N / 177°54'W)	feet 4.0	feet 3.3	feet -.-	feet -.-

(Mar 2004)

178° 20'

15'

POLLUTION REPORTS

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WARNING

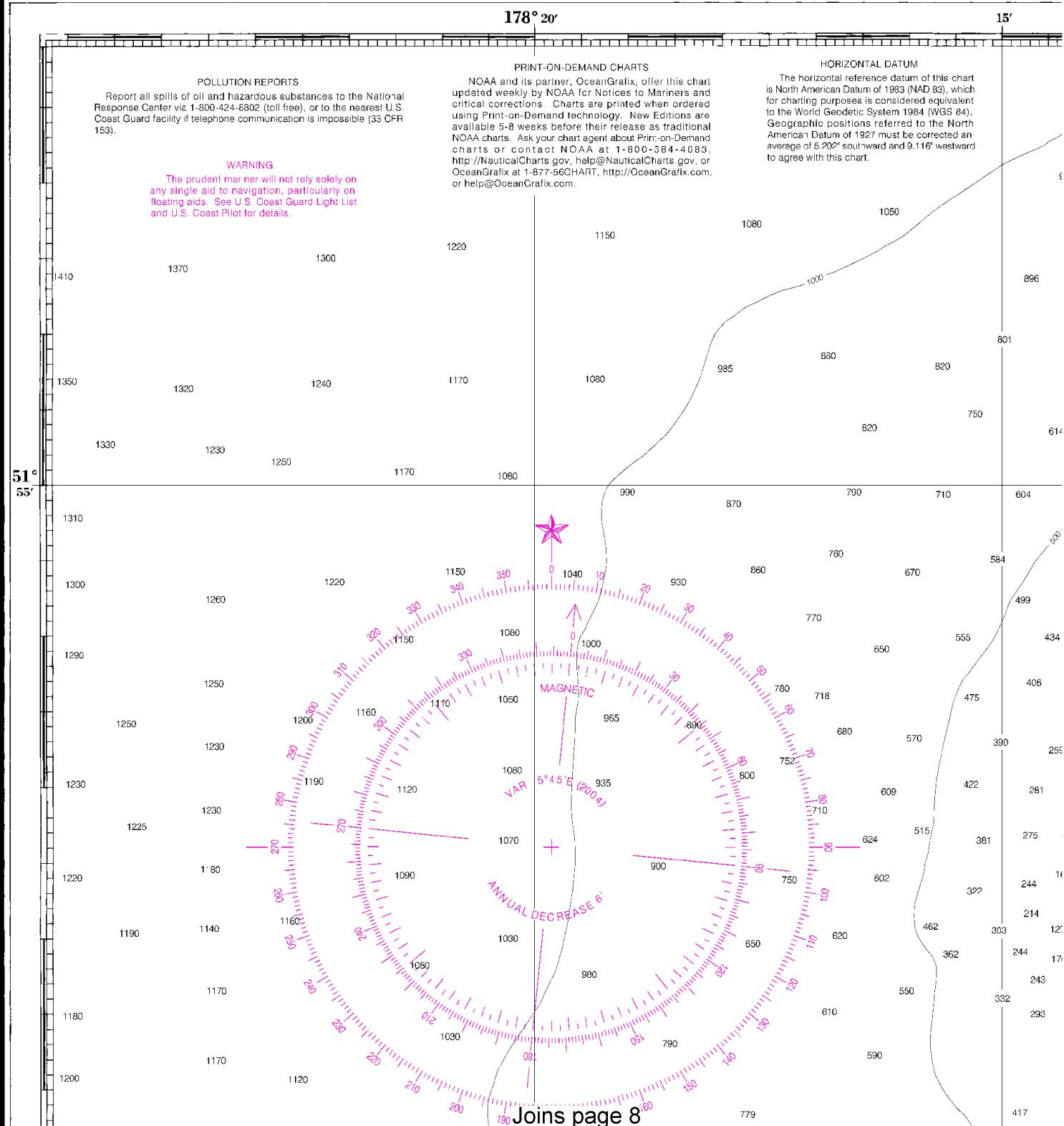
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

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HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 5.202° southward and 9.116° westward to agree with this chart.



Joins page 8

4



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

1 0 1 2 3 4
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000
Yards

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

TANAGA BAY AND APPROACHES

ANDREANO OF ISLANDS

1st Ed., Mar. 1945 D-1957-911 Kapp 2485

LLW
xtreme
w Water
feet
-3.0
-3.0

CAUTION

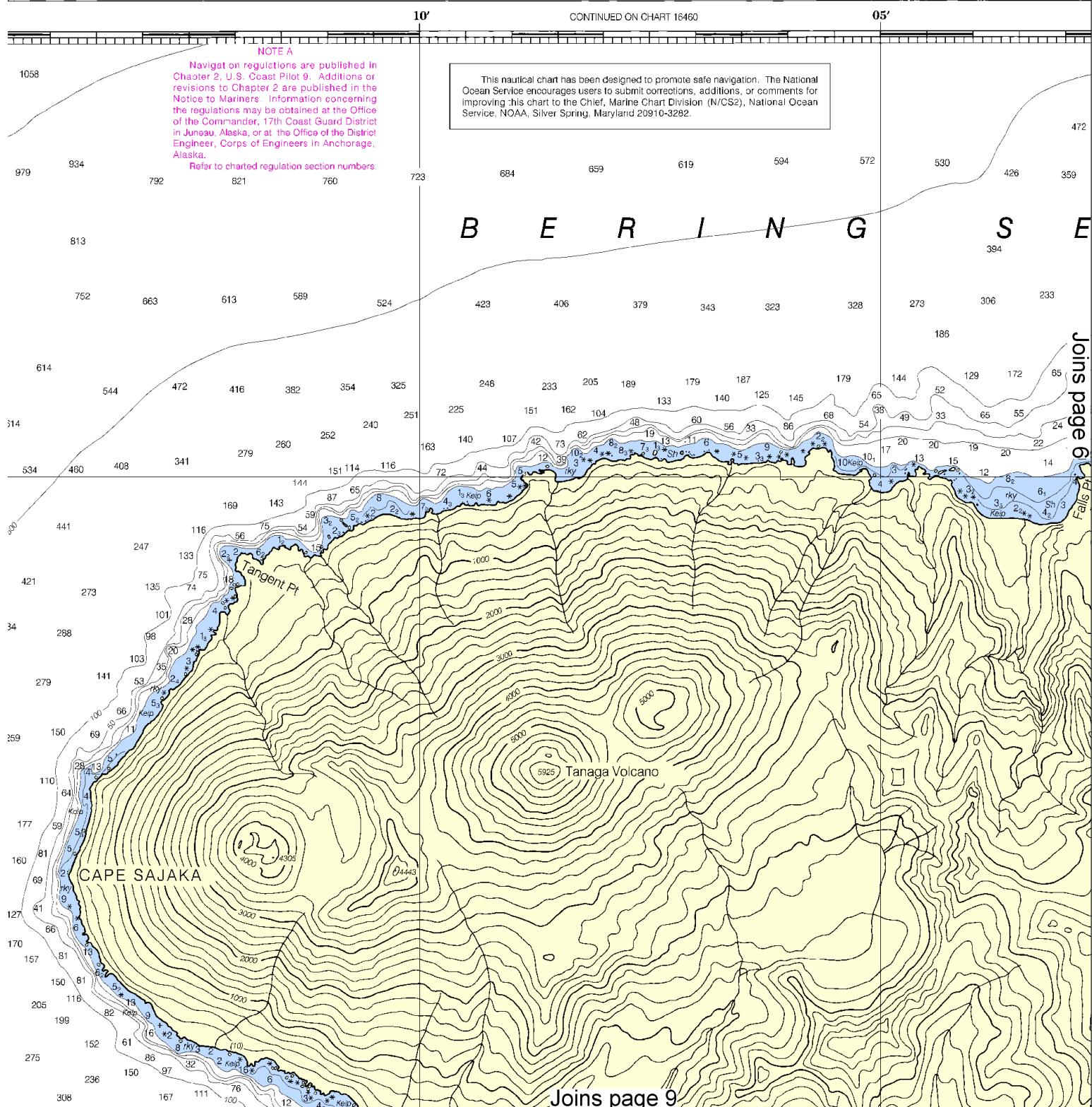
Temporary changes or defects in aids
navigation are not indicated on this chart.
Local Notice to Mariners.

HEIGHTS

Heights of rocks are in feet above Mean High Water
values and summit elevations are in feet above Mean Sea Level.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National
Coast Survey.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:66667. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

TANAGA BAY AND APPROACHES

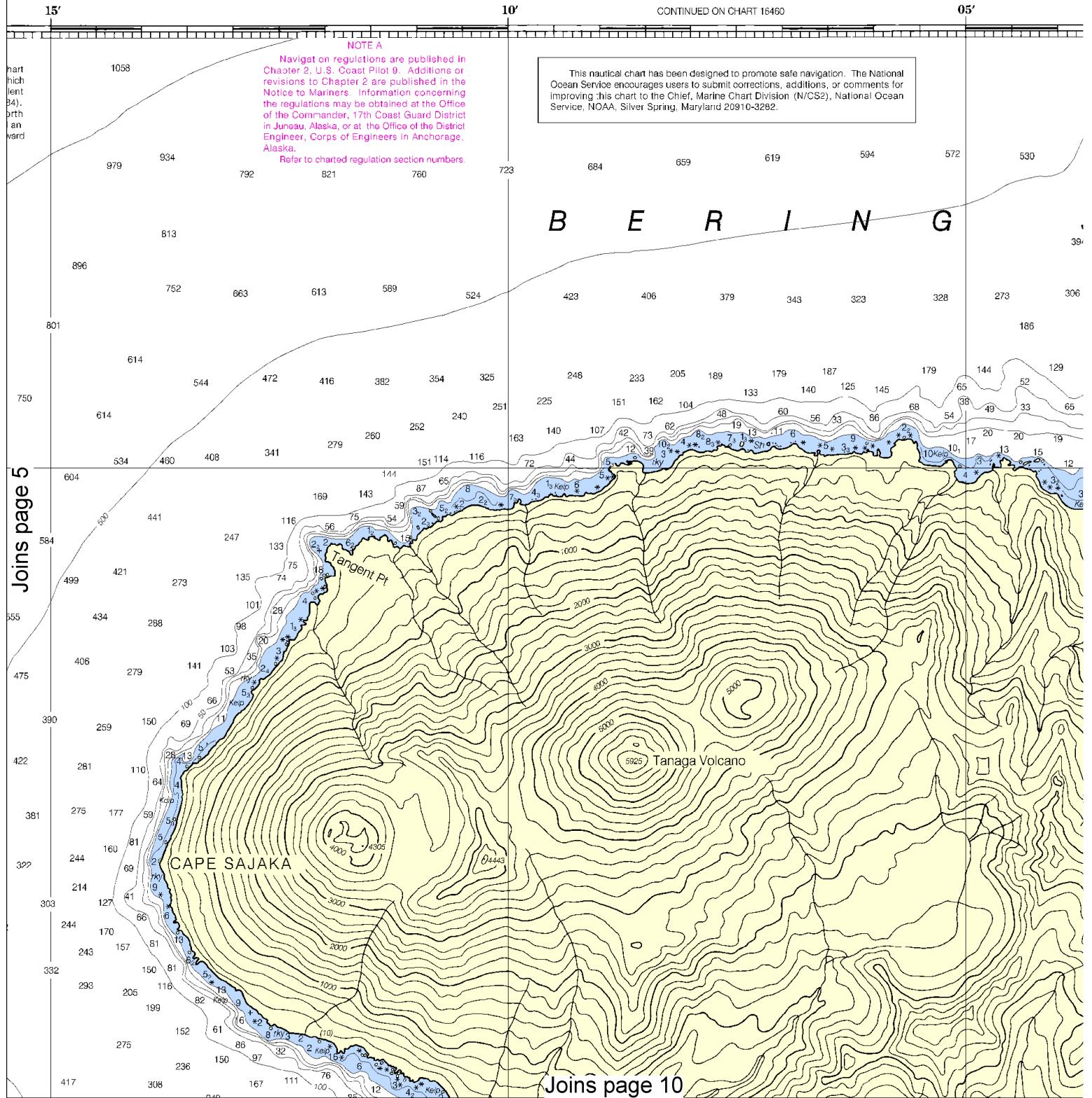
ANDREANOF ISLANDS

Datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water	feet	feet
-3.0	-3.0		

1st Ed., Mar. 1945 D-1957-911 Kapp 2485

CAL
Temporary change
navigation are not indicated
Local Notice to Mariners

HEI
Heights of rocks are in feet
values and summit elevations
AUTH
Hydrography and topography
Coast Survey.



6



Printed at reduced scale.

1 0 1 000 0 1000 1 2 3 4
Yards 1000 0 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

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EIGHTS

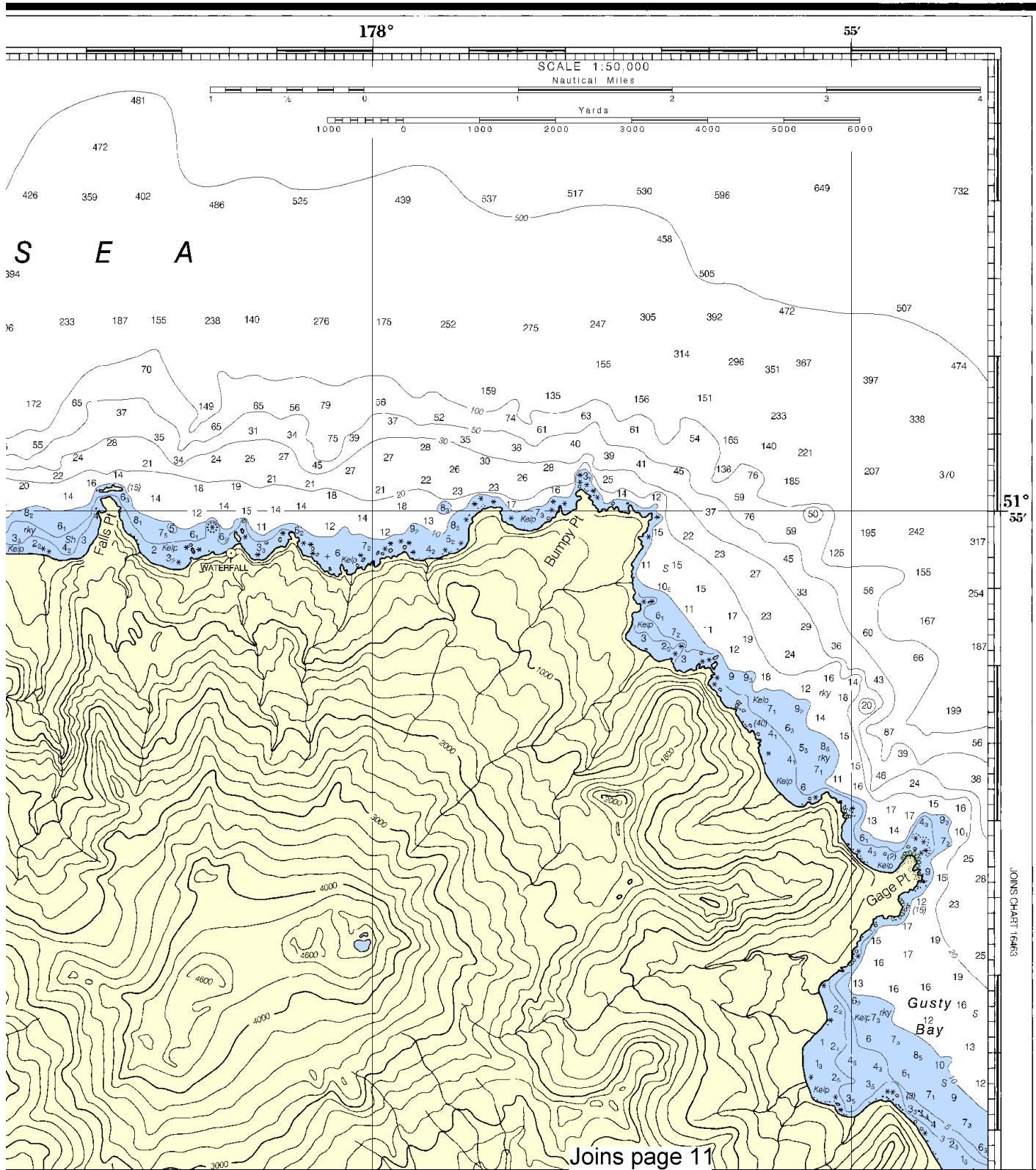
at above Mean High Water. Contour
s are in feet above Mean Sea Level.

THORITIES

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SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

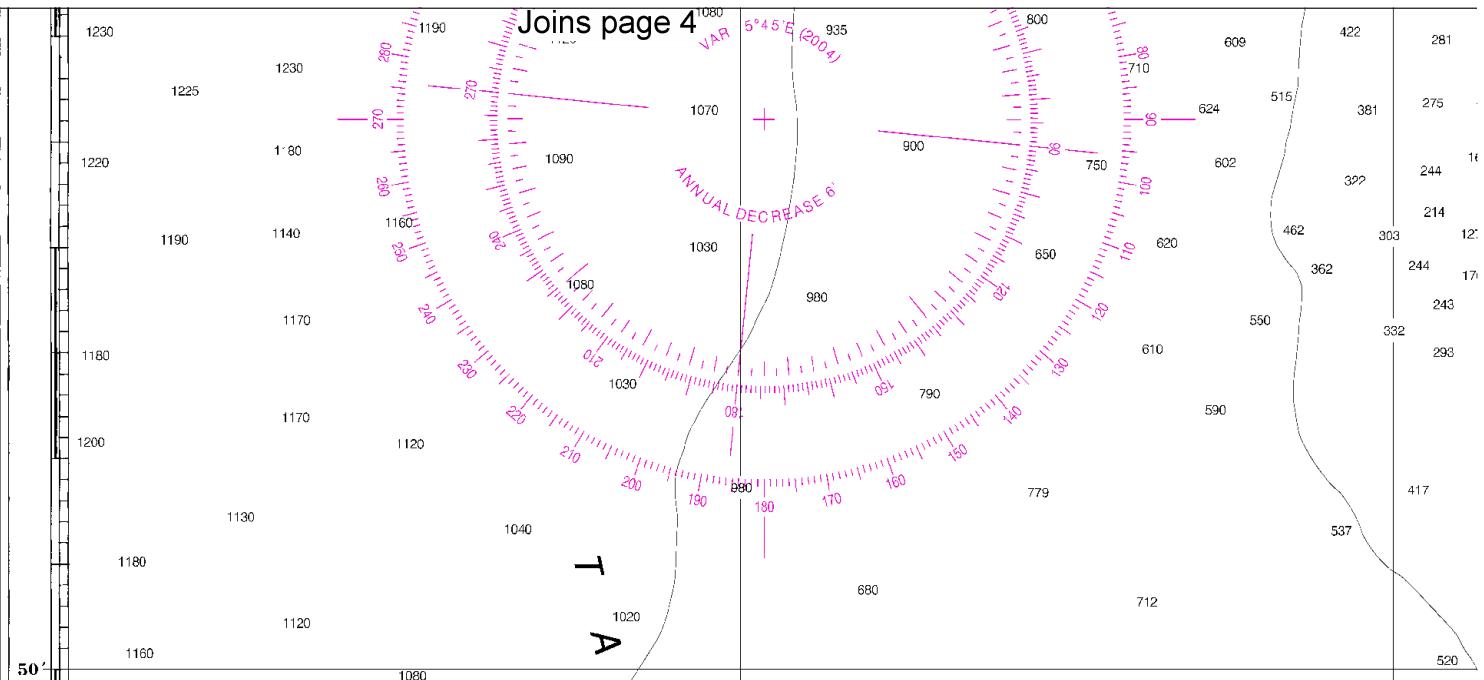


This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,

NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,

Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

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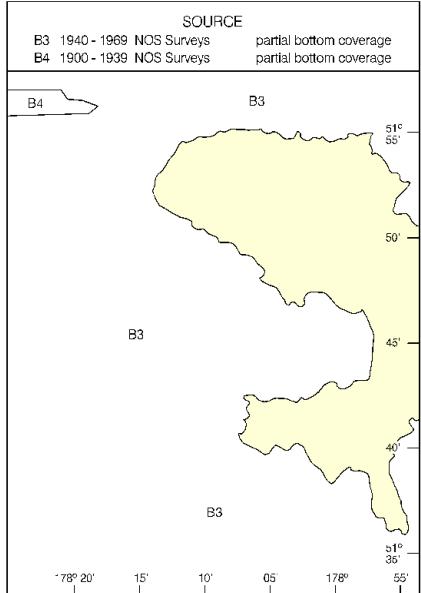


SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been bandied in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

B3 1940 - 1969 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B4 1900 - 1939 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage



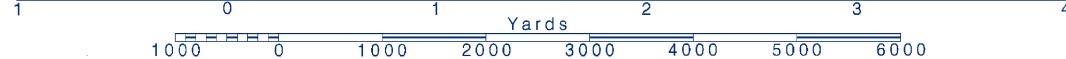
CONTINUED ON CHART 16460

Joins page 12

Printed at reduced scale.

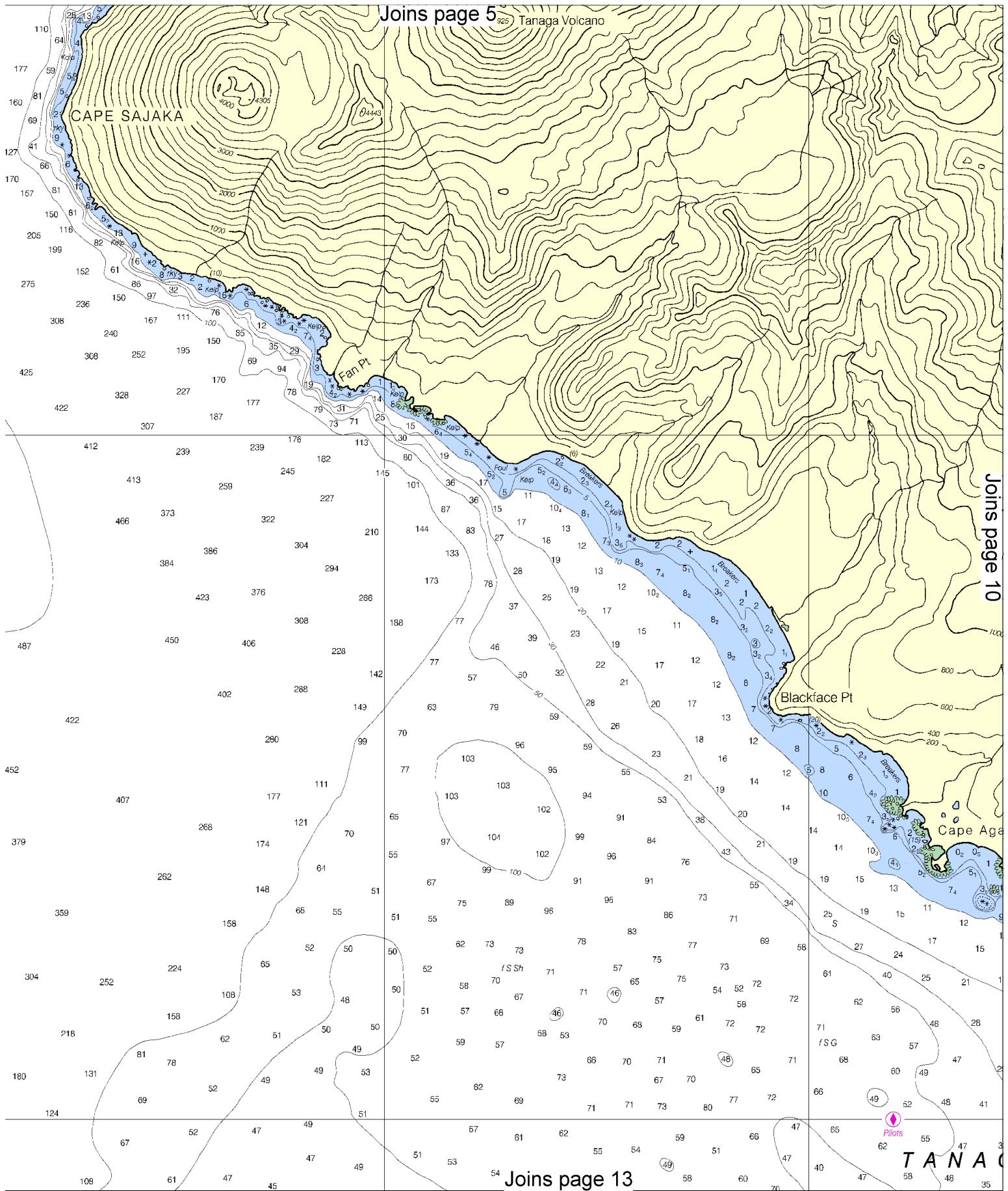
SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 5

Tanaga Volcano

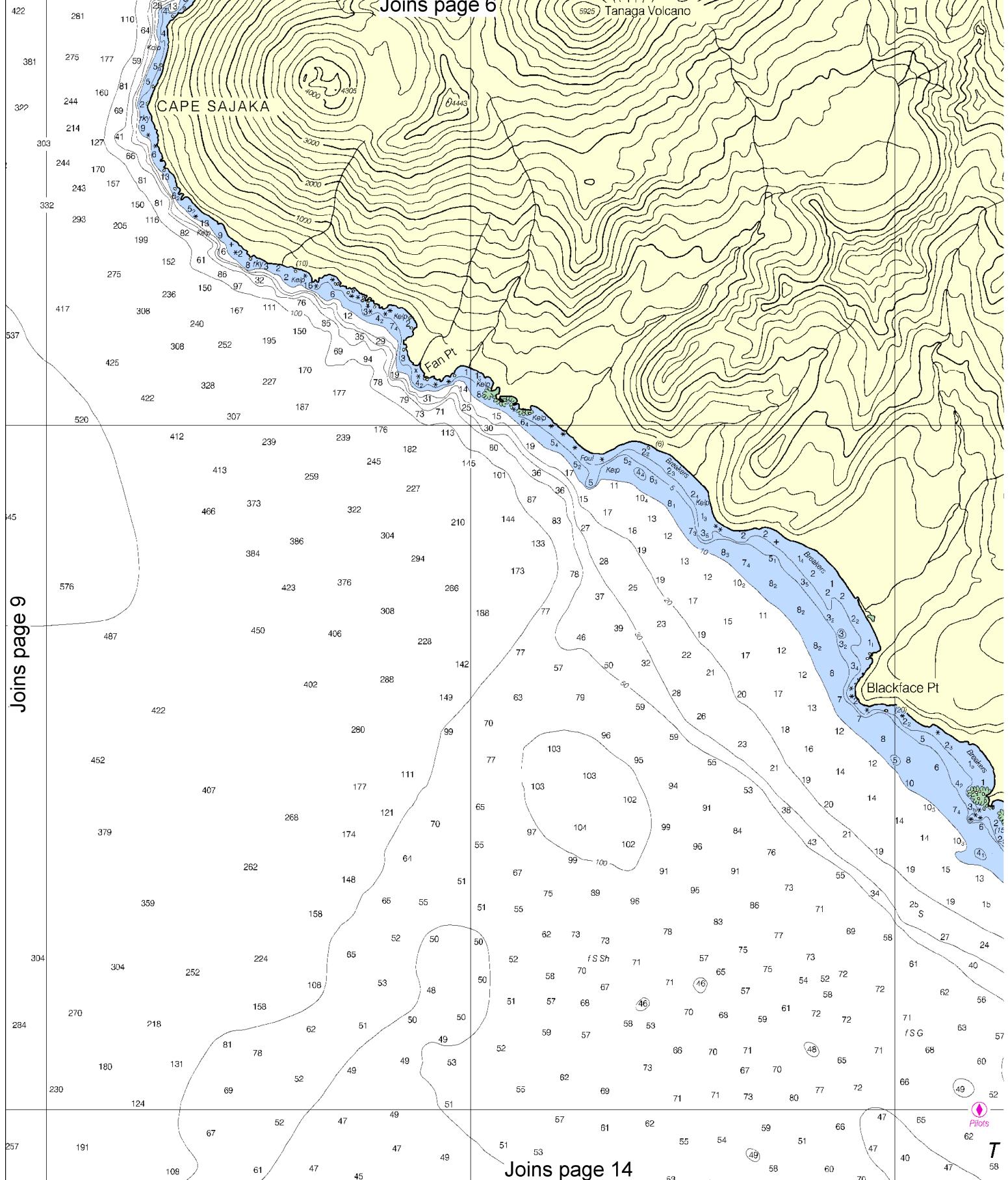


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Joins page 13

Joins page 6

5925 Tanaga Volcano



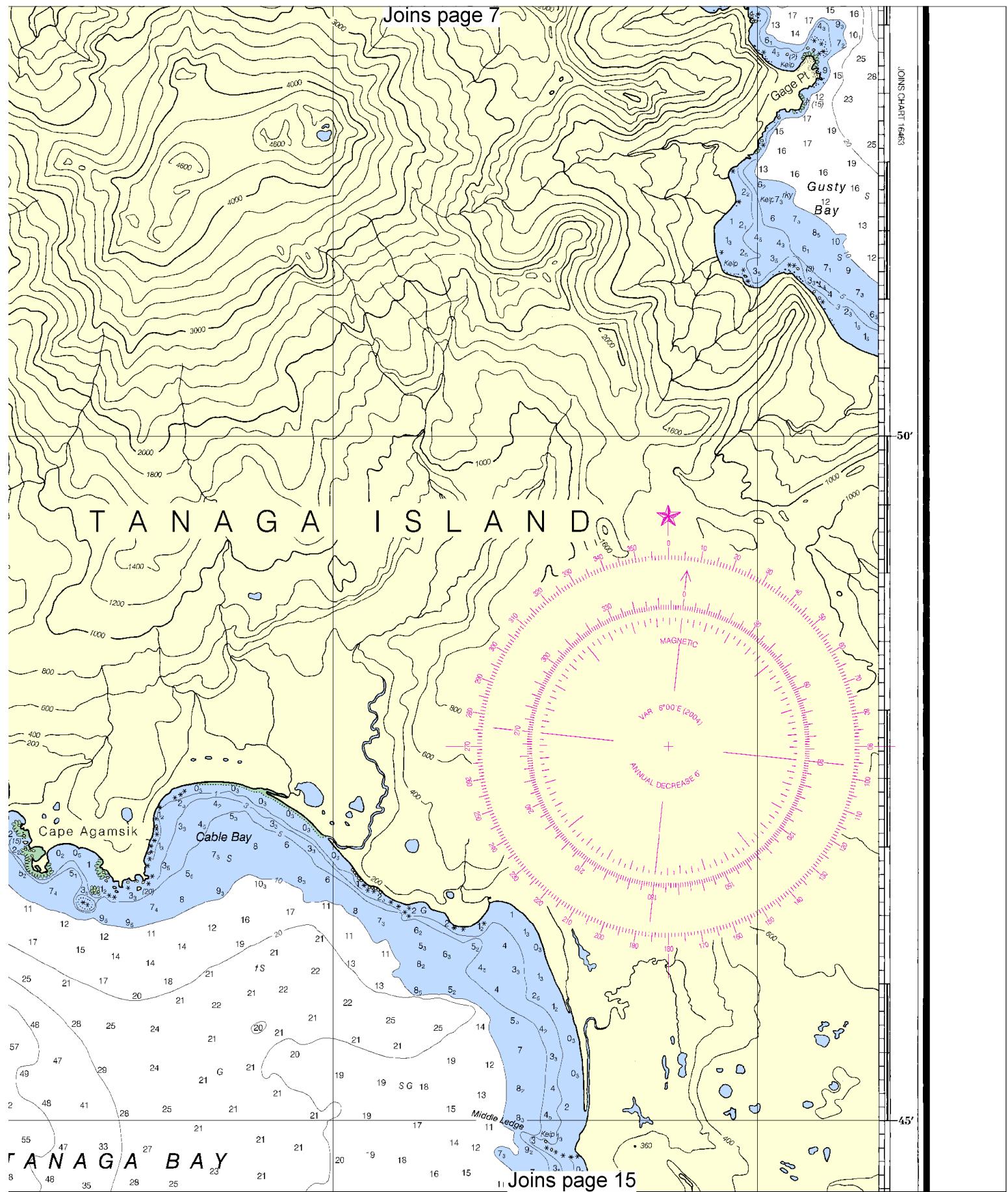
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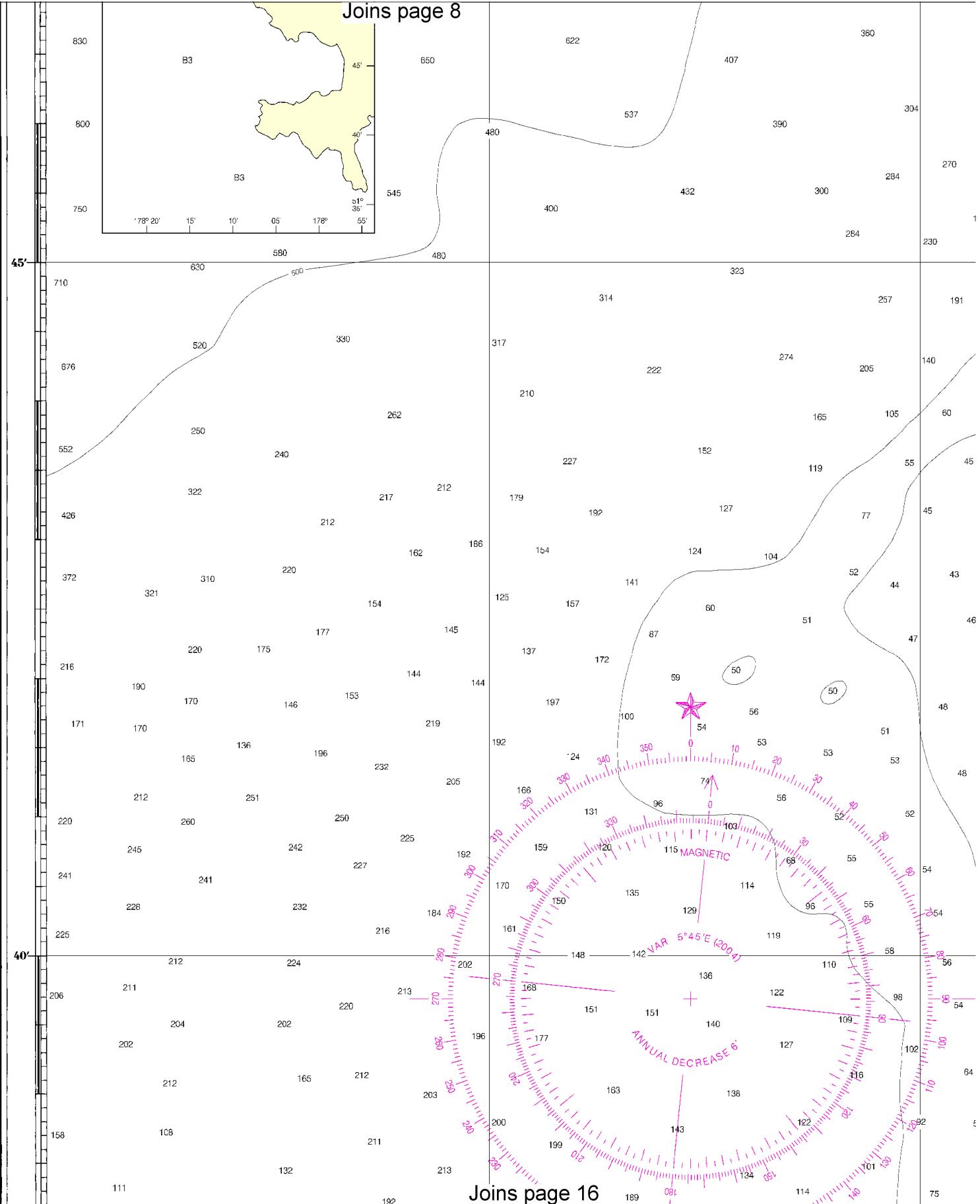
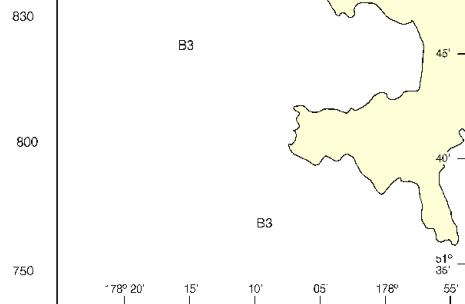


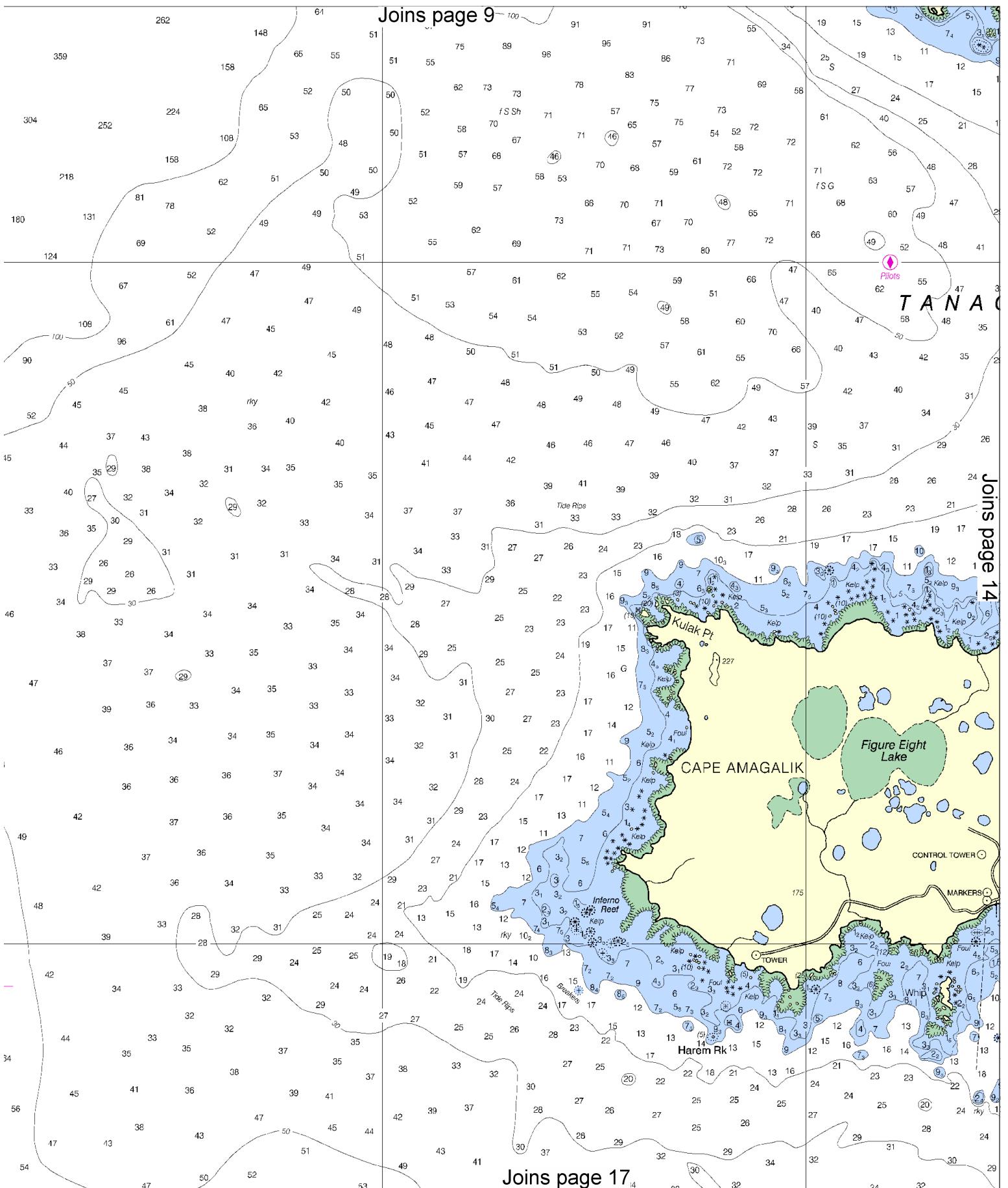
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SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

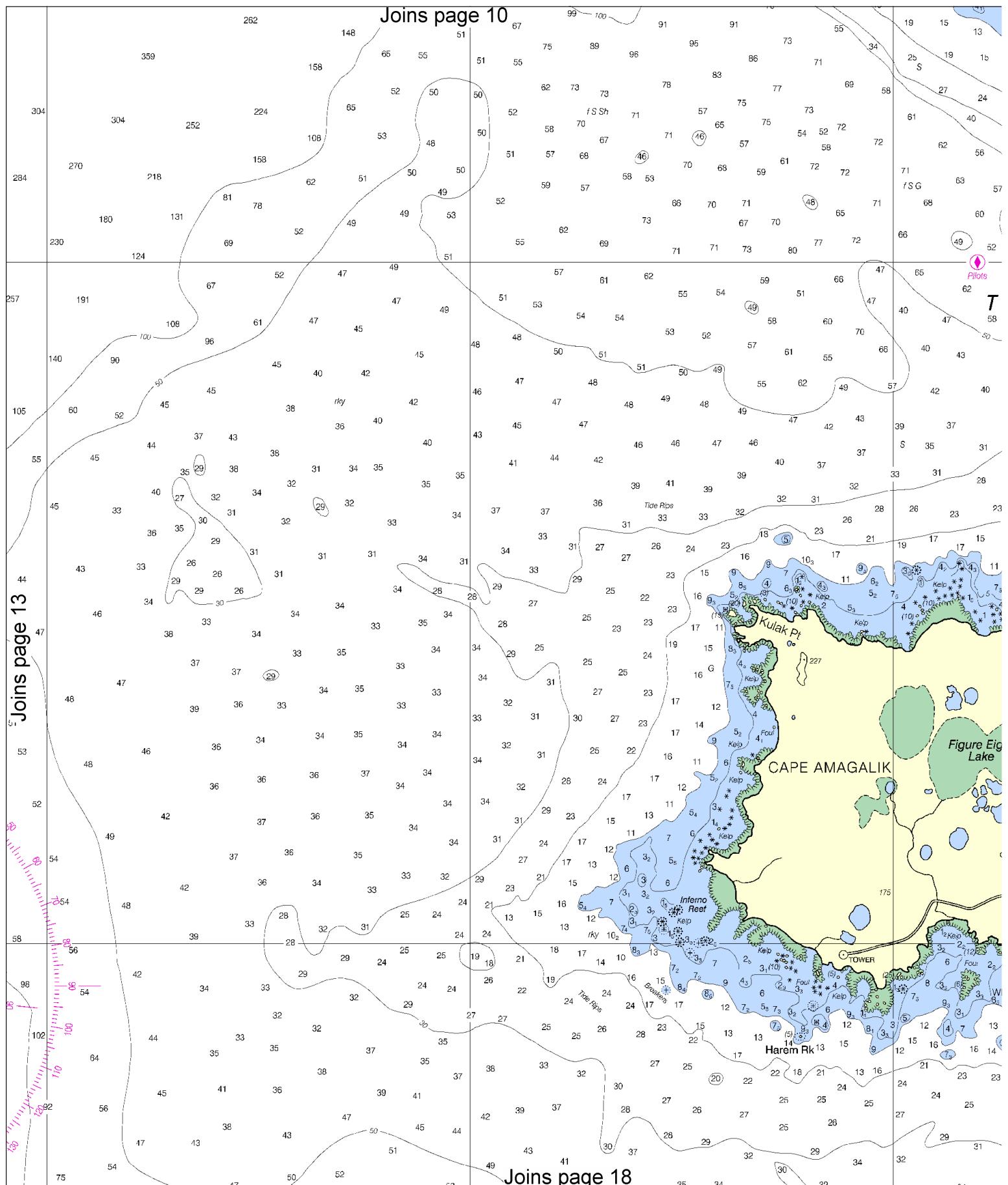
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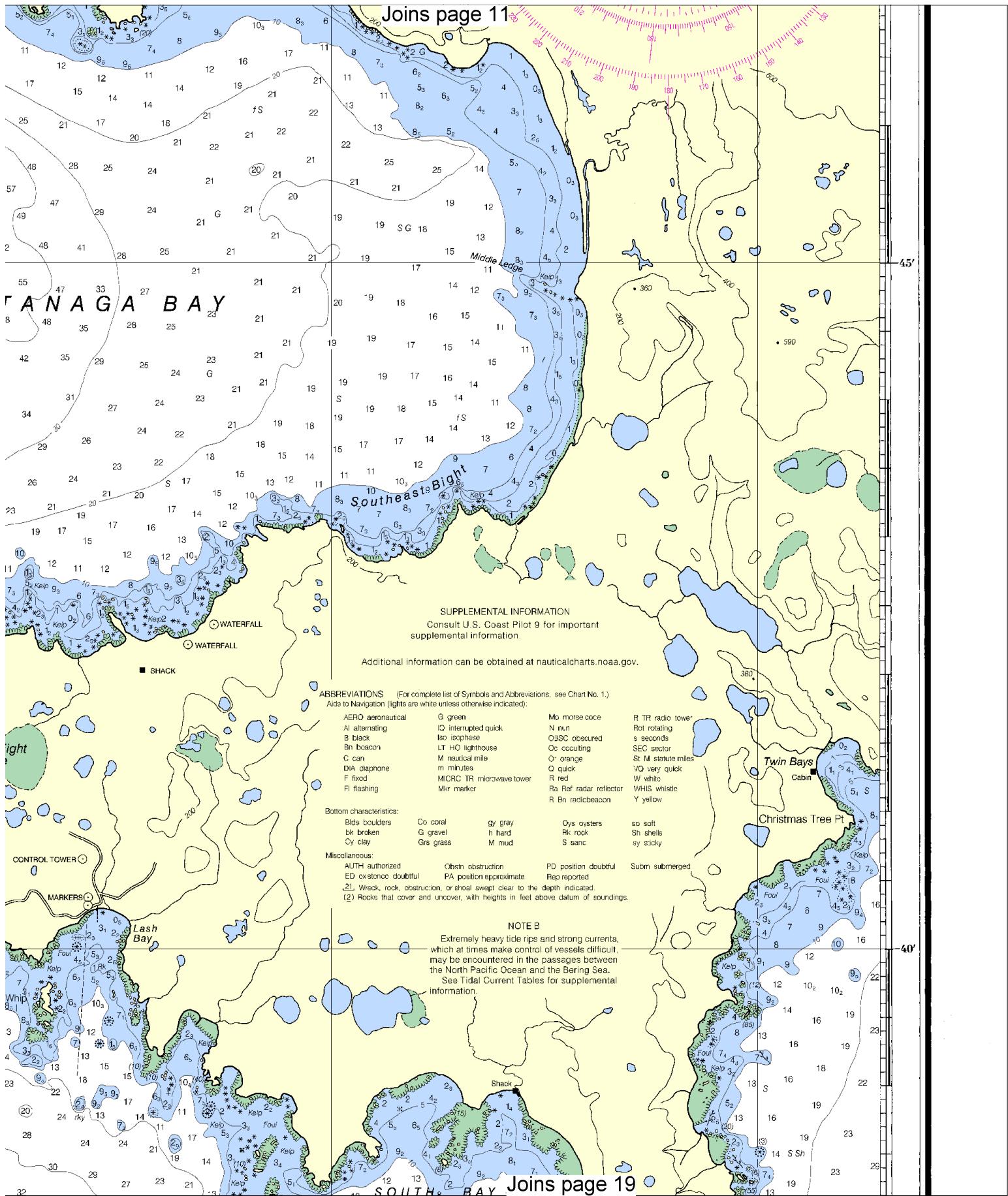




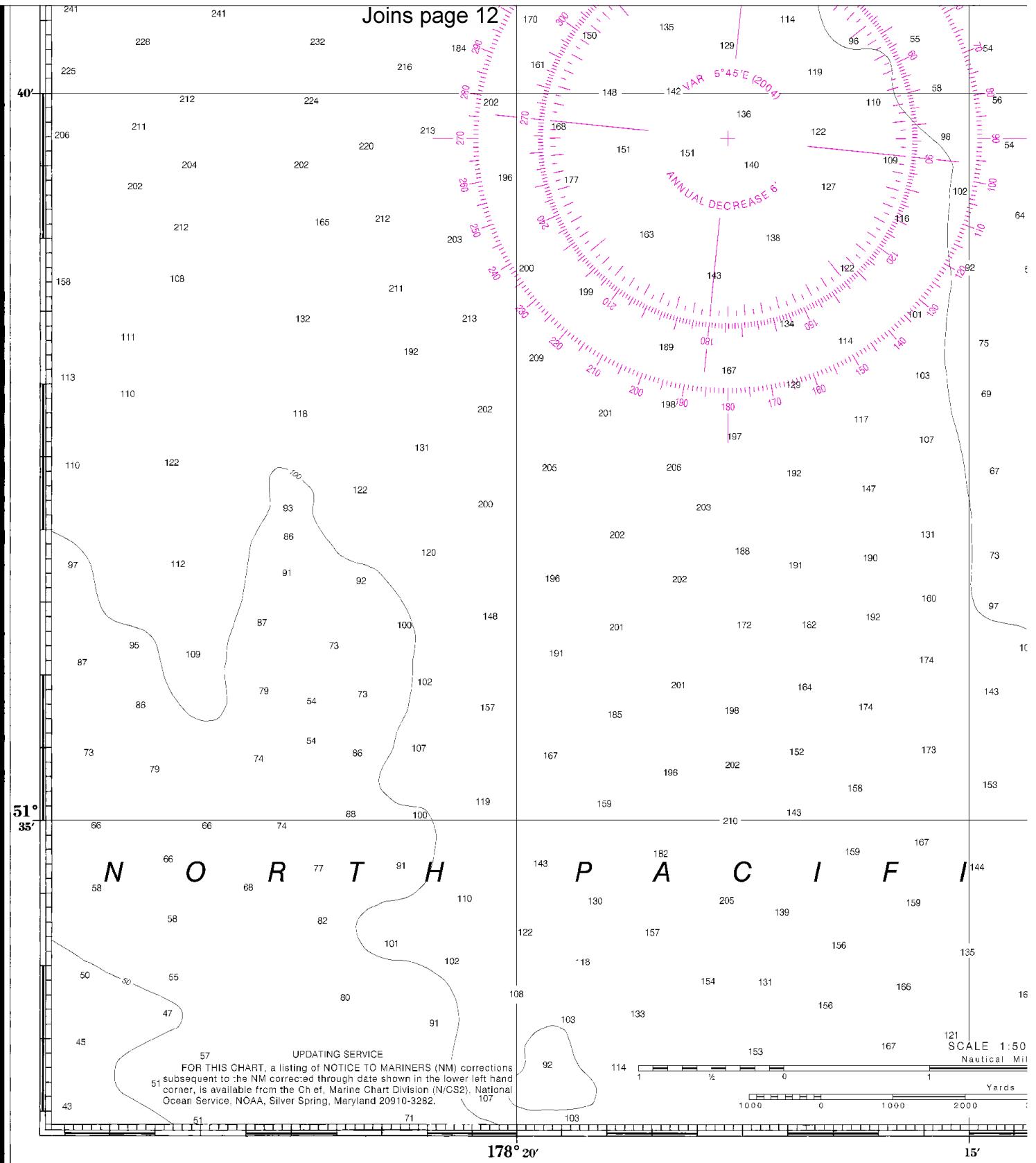


Joins page 10





Joins page 12



6th Ed., May/04 ■ Corrected through NM May 29/04
Corrected through LNM May 11/04

16462

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM); issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS
(FATHOMS AND M)

16

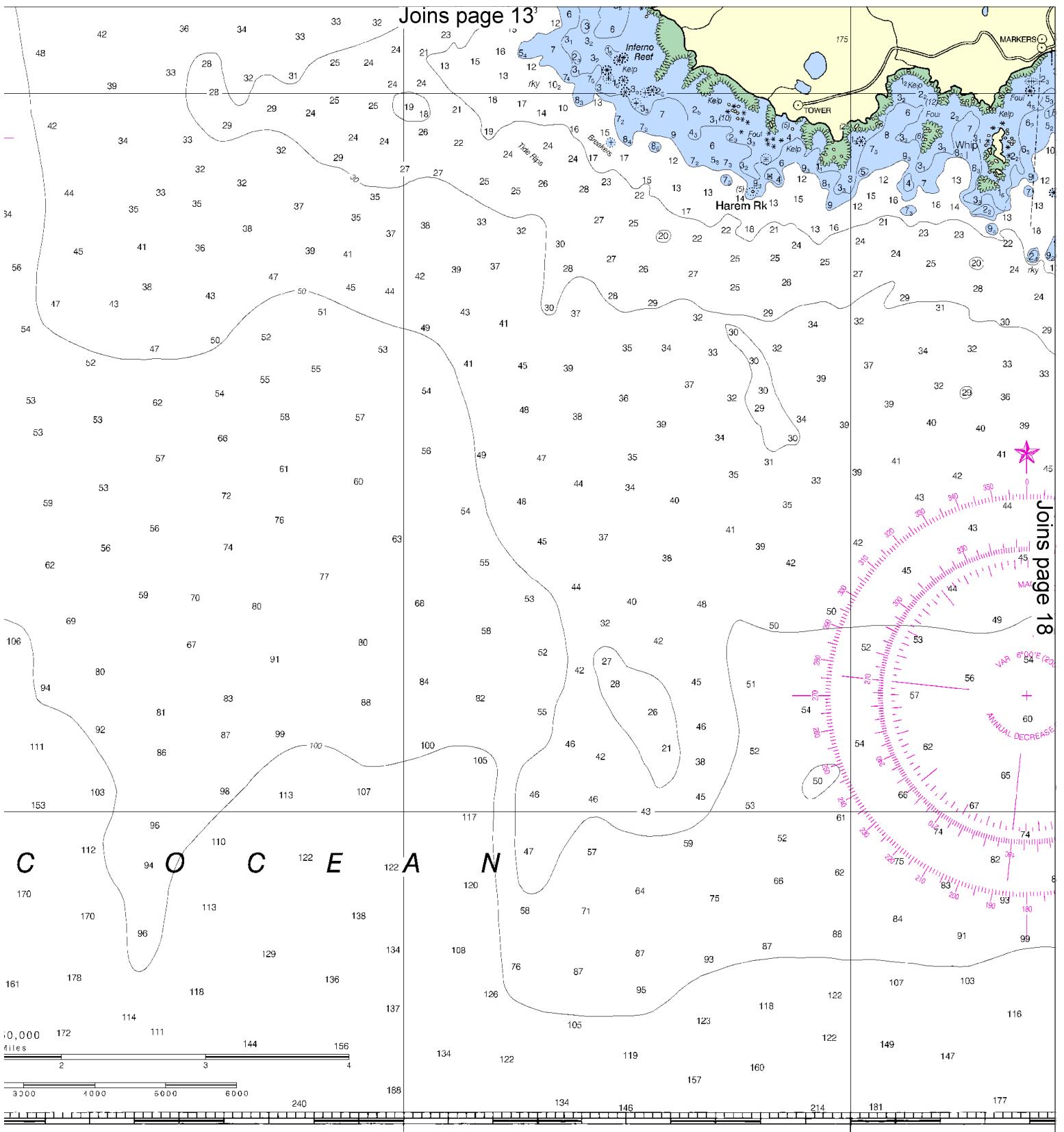


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

1 0 1 2 3 4
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000
Yards

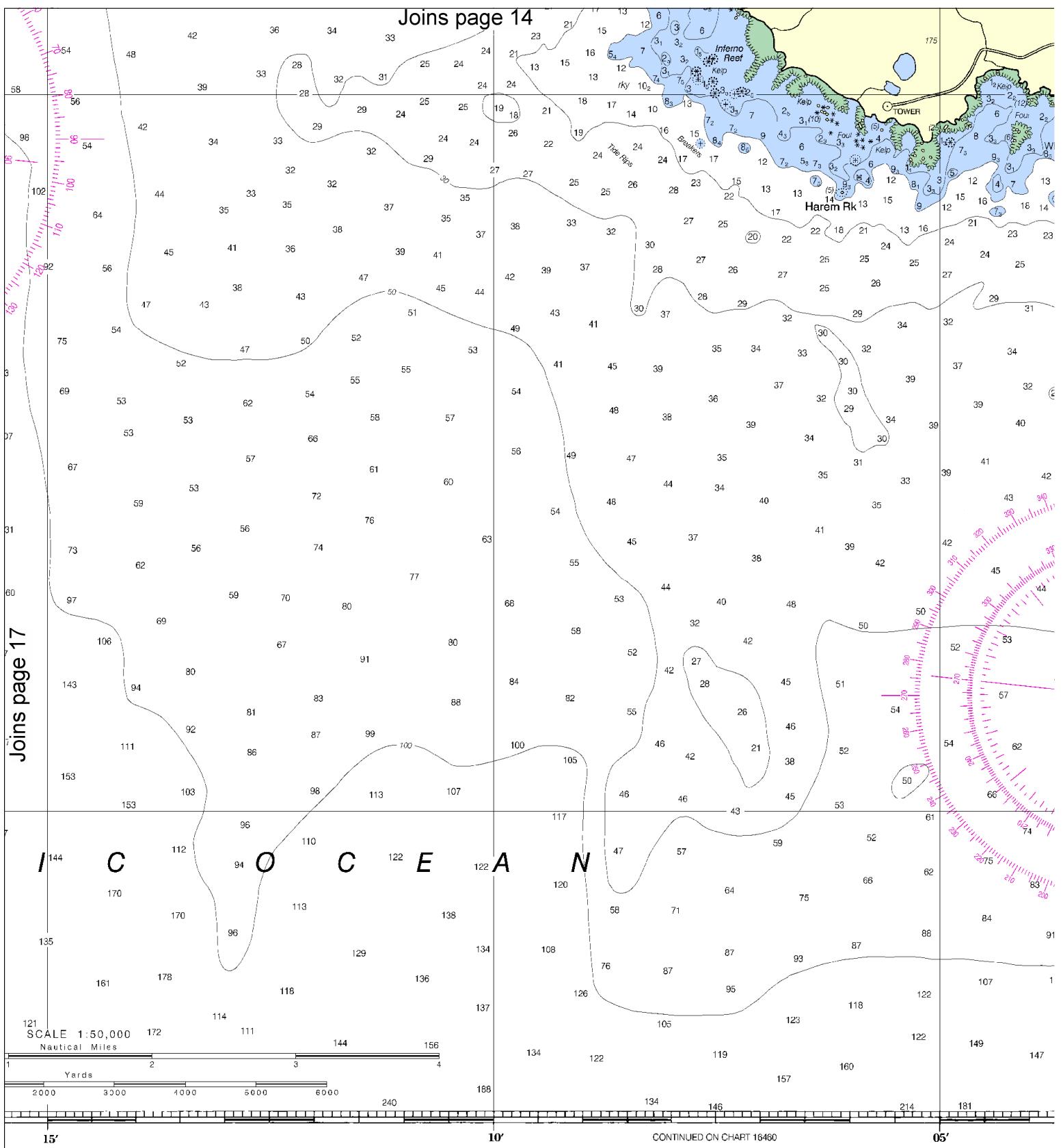


S IN FATHOMS
(FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5
FEET	6	12	18	24	30
METERS	1	2	3	4	5

Joins page 14



NDINGS IN FATHOMS FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1
FEET	6
METERS	1

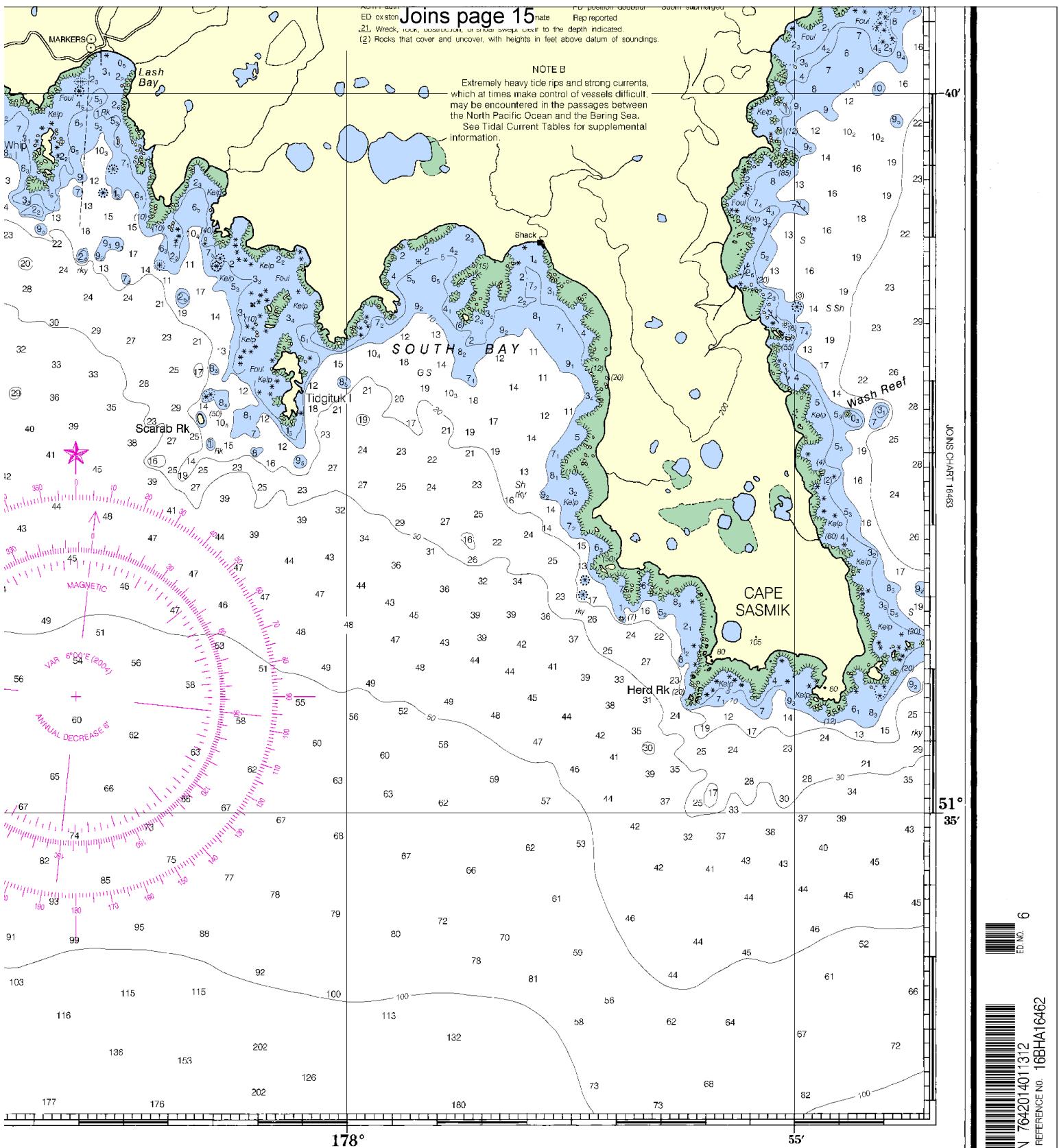
18



Printed at reduced scale.



See Note on page 5.



Tanaga Bay and Approaches
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:50,000

16462

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

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EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

- Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.
- Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
- Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
- Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
- Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
- Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.